

## A WOMAN'S QUESTIONS

A newly enfranchised woman voter had been asked by her husband to vote the democratic ticket but she did not care to exercise her new-given prerogative without knowing why she should vote for so and so and so and so. Following is a part of the conversation between the two:

"Why should I vote for Wilson in preference to Hughes?"

"Well, for one thing because he has kept us out of war."

"I didn't know that anyone wanted to go to war with us. How did he keep us out?"

"By the way he handled the situations in Europe and in Mexico."

"Who was there in Europe that wanted to go to war with us?"

"Why no one wanted to go to war with us, but we might have gotten into war with them."

"How did he keep us out of war with them if they didn't want to go to war with us?"

"Why, by not being to harsh when they sank our boats and killed our citizens."

"Did Mr. Wilson let them go on sinking our boats and killing our citizens?"

"No, he finally told them they had to stop."

"Did they want to fight when he told them that?"

"No, they just stopped."

"Well, why didn't he tell them that in the first place, and save a lot of our citizens?"

"He thought we might get into war."

"But they did not want to fight when he did tell them that, did they?"

"Haven't I already told you so?"

"Well, if they didn't want to fight us and he finally told them the things that he thought might get us into war how did he keep us out of war?"

"Well, he kept us out of war, anyway."

"Well if he kept us out of war what was that war tax you were kicking so much about?"

"O, well if he didn't keep us out of war, he will keep us out of war."

"Well, if he's going to keep us out of war why are we spending so many millions for preparedness?"

"O, I don't know, I can't answer all your foolish questions."

"Well, why was our militia sent down to Mexico, and why is it kept there? Are we in war with Mexico?"

"No, of course not, didn't I tell you we've been kept out of war?"

"Well, my sister wrote that one of her boys was killed in the battle of

Vera Cruz. Whereabouts is that? Is it some country we are at war with?"

"No, of course not, that's a city in Mexico which Wilson ordered the troops to capture."

"Why did he want to capture Vera Cruz if we weren't at war with Mexico?"

"Why, some of our sailors were arrested when they landed at Tampico on a wharf where folks had been forbidden to land and we captured Vera Cruz because Huerta wouldn't do what we wanted him to."

"Did Huerta do what we wanted him to when we captured Vera Cruz?"

"No."

"Then were all those boys and those people at Vera Cruz killed for nothing?"

"Yes, I suppose so."

"Well, isn't that going to war?"

"O no, we didn't call that war."

"Well, if that isn't war, why don't we send soldiers down to capture some of the other cities because of our citizens who have been killed? Isn't it as bad to kill our citizens as to arrest our sailors?"

"Well, they haven't any business in Mexico."

"But didn't you tell me the sailors went where they had no business?"

"Yes, I suppose so."

"Well, then, why didn't we say they had no business there and not send our sailor boys to be killed at Vera Cruz."

"I don't know."

"Well, weren't some of our soldier boys killed in northern Mexico?"

"Yes, a few."

"Why were they there if we were not at war with Mexico?"

"They were chasing bandits."

"Did the bandits kill them?"

"No, they were killed by Mexican soldiers."

"Well, if Canada should send soldiers over here to chase bandits and we should kill some of her soldiers wouldn't we get into war?"

"Yes, I suppose so."

"Well, why didn't we get into war with Mexico then?"

"Because she isn't strong enough to fight us."

"Then we would have got into war if she had been strong enough to fight us?"

"Yes, I suppose so."

"Then Wilson has kept us out of war?"

"Yes, certainly."

"O, I see. But you think Hughes would get us into war?"

"Certainly."

"How?"

"Why, he'd tell them they had to protect our citizens in Mexico or we'd send an army down there."

"But isn't our army down there now, and didn't you tell me we would be in war now if Mexico wasn't too weak to fight?"

"Oh, shut up!"

## EDITORIAL SECTION

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## OFFICIAL PAPER FOR MORROW COUNTY.

Thursday, November 2, 1916

## SHALL WE HAVE SOUP KITCHENS AFTER THE WAR?

A time has come for careful, fair-minded and just-hearted examination of the record of the Wilson administration. On one hand the opponents of that administration must not bear false witness against it.

Upon the opposing hand the supporters of that administration must not try to cover up or run away from its record.

The democratic party came into power March 4, 1913, and the new president promptly convened congress in special session to enact his party's program. First consideration was given to the tariff. That was logical, for the democratic party in the campaign of 1912 had put the tariff issue to the forefront. It had declared its conviction that tariff protection for American wage-earners was unconstitutional.

So the summer of 1913 was given up to the enactment of the free trade Underwood tariff law, and the new law went into operation October 3 of that year.

Immediately there fell upon the country conditions of acute distress among the wage-earners and dire ruin in the business world. Factories shut down or ran with diminished output, and the land was filled with idle men and women. So recently as February 17, 1915, as shown by the United States Bureau of labor statistics—see World Almanac, page 127—there were still unemployed in the single day in New York 145,591 men and women workers, and that survey covered only a part of the city's working population—the building trades and a dozen other lines. In the dreadful winter of 1913-14, as shown by surveys of charitable organizations, more than 300,000 workers were unemployed in New York alone.

To relieve this appalling distress charity had to be organized on a scale previously unknown in the United States. From the Atlantic to the Pacific bread lines were formed, soup houses opened and all sorts of vacant buildings turned into dormitories for the homeless poor.

Business failures came in unprecedented numbers—16,037 in 1913, 18,280 in 1914 and 22,156 in 1915. In the dreadful panic year of 1893—under another democratic administration—they were but 15,242. See the reports of R. G. Dunn & Co.

Railroads went bankrupt and thousands of railway employees were out of work. In 1913, 9020 miles of railroad went into the receivers' hands; in 1915, 20,143 miles, with a total mileage in receivership that year of 41,988, as shown by the records of the interstate commerce commission.

All that distress and ruin followed the passage of the democratic free trade tariff law, and conditions were passing from bad to worse on August 1, 1914. The war practically annulled the democratic tariff law, as the withdrawal of millions of European workers from fields of productive labor so reduced the output of the belligerent countries that little was left for sale abroad.

At the same time the war brought a quick and unprecedented demand for everything we could produce and manufacture in the United States, lumber being about the only exception.

It is idle for the democratic leaders to deny these facts, for they are known first-hand to all the thoughtful voters of the Pacific Northwest. Our farmers know what caused the extraordinary demand at rising prices for the products of their farms. Our miners know the cause. Our fisherman know it. Our stockmen.

One of these days the war will end. Nothing is more certain than that; and unless the republicans are in power, we shall then be back to the normal working of democratic free trade, and facing an intensified invasion of the markets of the United States.

If the voters of the Pacific Northwest, knowing these facts as they are surely known, vote to bring back the distress and ruin that democratic policies brought to this country before the war, they will have only them selves to blame for returning bad times.—Spokesman Review.

On Wednesday, November, 8th the tax payers of school district No. 1. will meet in the city hall for the purpose of accepting the proposed budget for the year 1917. The budget as proposed, contains an appropriation for the installation and maintenance of a domestic science course. The board is taking a progressive step in instituting this course in our school. Their action should receive the approval of every tax payer. Your disapproval now will be more appreciated than kicks at a later date. Remember, next Wednesday November 8 is the day set for the meeting.

The fall rains are improving the roads as nothing else could do. The rains will also aid the farmer who desires to begin seeding for next year's crop, but its pretty tough on the man who has not yet threshed this year's crop.

## ROY V. WHITEIS

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

The most highly appreciated gift is the portrait of one near and dear. The truth of this statement is so evident that you will very probably admit it yourself.

The most economical investment for the season is a dozen photographs of yourself, of the baby or of the family group; the same money cannot buy more satisfaction and pleasure to so many.

Conditions governing the cost of living and conducting business are such that there must be an universal readjustment of values, upward.

On the first of the New Year photographs must go up ten to twenty-five percent.

Make an early appointment, save the necessary increase of cost, and pleasingly perpetuate the memory of yourself among your friends.

A premium with each order over \$5.00 during November, so that the rush will not be at the last moment.

AND REMEMBER

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